



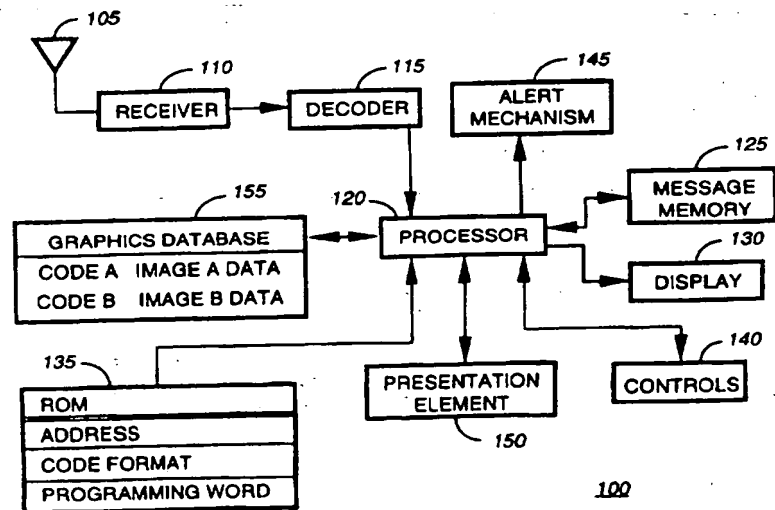
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(71) Applicant: MOTOROLA INC. [US/US]; 1303 East Algonquin Road, Schaumburg, IL 60196 (US).			
(72) Inventors: DELUCA, Joan; 550 S.W. 6th Avenue, Boca Raton, FL 33486 (US). KRAUL, Douglas; 7911 Salem Lane, Parkland, FL 33067 (US). BATEY, Charles, Edward, Jr.; 7182 Charleston Point Drive, Lake Worth, FL 33467 (US).			
(74) Agents: NICHOLS, Daniel, K. et al.; Motorola Inc., Intellectual Property Dept./KAG, 1500 Gateway Boulevard, MS96, Boynton Beach, FL 33426-8292 (US).			

## (54) Title: DISPLAYING GRAPHIC MESSAGES IN A RADIO RECEIVER

## (57) Abstract

A data communication receiver (100) includes a receiver (110) for receiving a message including at least one code, a database (155) for storing codes and image data associated with the codes, and a presentation element (150) for locating the at least one code in the database (155). The presentation element (150) then retrieves the image data associated with the at least one code. The image data associated with the at least one code is representative of at least one image. The data communication receiver (100) also includes a display (130) coupled to the presentation element (150) for presenting the at least one image as a graphic message.



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## DISPLAYING GRAPHIC MESSAGES IN A RADIO RECEIVER

### Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates in general to data communication receivers having displays, and more specifically to data communication receivers that can display images.

### Background of the Invention

10 Selective call messages are generally originated by a person who wishes to contact the user of a data communication receiver. A message is usually provided to a paging terminal, then transmitted as a radio signal to the receiver. Once the data communication receiver has decoded and stored a message, message reception is announced to the user by, for example, an alert such as an audible tone or predetermined icon. For instance, some prior art devices include a standby display that presents a single, triangular icon for each stored message such that the user can determine the number of messages stored in the receiver. Data communication receivers employ predetermined icons to provide other information, e.g., low battery or out-of-range status, as well.

20 However, text, rather than icons, is conventionally utilized to present the actual content of received messages to a user of a data communication receiver. Data communication receivers that receive alphanumeric messages and the systems in which they are registered therefore usually are language-specific. As a result, a user who speaks a particular language is unable to understand received messages if he roams into a system in which messages are transmitted in a different language.

30 Thus, what is needed is a method and apparatus for providing selective call messages that are not language-specific.

## Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is an electrical block diagram of a data communication receiver for presenting information in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an example of codes and image data stored in a graphics database included in the data communication receiver of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention.

FIGs. 3-8 are illustrations depicting the presentation of graphic messages on a display of the data communication receiver of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart depicting an operation of a processor included in the data communication receiver of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart depicting an operation of a presentation element included in the data communication receiver of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 11 is an electrical block diagram of a terminal for providing information to the data communication receiver of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 12 is a signal diagram depicting an example of a programming message transmitted by the terminal of FIG. 11 to the data communication receiver of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 13 is a flowchart depicting a programming operation of the processor of the data communication receiver of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 14 is an example of key words and image data stored in the graphics database in accordance with the present invention.

FIGs. 15 and 16 are illustrations of supplemental graphic messages provided with text on the display of the data communication receiver of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 17 is a flowchart depicting another operation of the presentation element included in the data communication receiver of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention.

## Description of a Preferred Embodiment

FIG. 1 is an electrical block diagram of a data communication receiver 100, such as a pager, that includes an antenna 105 for receiving a radio signal and a receiver 110 for demodulating the radio signal. A decoder 115 coupled to the receiver 110 recovers information, such as selective call messages and addresses, included in the demodulated signal. The data communication receiver 100 further includes a processor 120 for processing the recovered information and for determining whether an address in the signal is equivalent to a pager address preferably stored in a memory, such as a read only memory (ROM) 135. A matching address indicates that the message is intended for reception by the data communication receiver 100. The ROM 135 preferably also stores a code format and a programming word, as will be discussed in greater detail below. A message memory 125 is further included in the data communication receiver 100 for storing the received messages intended for reception by the data communication receiver 100. Controls 140 are coupled to the processor 120 for inputting user-initiated commands, such as a display command, and a display 130, such as a liquid crystal display, is coupled to the processor 120 for presenting information to the user. An alert mechanism 145 announces reception of a message to the user by generating an audible, vibratory, or visual alert.

According to the present invention, a presentation element 150 processes each received message to determine whether the message is to be presented graphically, i.e., whether the message comprises a "graphics message," the meaning of which is conveyed pictorially. Preferably, the data communication receiver 100 is able to receive both conventional alphanumeric messages and graphics messages, which are indicated by predetermined codes included in received messages.

By way of example, predetermined characters commonly found on conventional telephone receivers can be used to designate selected codes representative of predetermined graphic images. A message originator can therefore press the buttons associated with the codes to provide graphics information to a selective call terminal, which transmits the codes as a radio signal. When at least one predetermined code is recognized by the data communication receiver 100, a graphics message

comprising one or more graphic images is presented to the user of the receiver 100. According to the present invention, the graphic message conveys, in pictures, a universally understood meaning to the user of the data communication receiver 100. The presentation element 150 is  
5 preferably implemented in firmware stored in the ROM 135. However, hardware capable of performing equivalent operations can alternatively be used to implement the presentation element 150.

The graphic images available for presenting graphic messages are preferably stored by the data communication receiver 100 in, for example,  
10 a graphics database 155. According to the present invention, the graphics database 155 stores a predetermined list of codes, i.e., one or more predetermined characters or a pattern of bits. Each code is associated with image data stored in the database 155. The codes and image data associated therewith can be programmed into the receiver 110 by means such as the  
15 controls 140, downloading through a data port (not shown), or over-the-air programming through use of the stored programming word. Therefore, additional codes and image data can be conveniently added to the graphics database 155 as the need for new graphic images arises. Other information to be displayed can be stored in a reference database 157 with  
20 cross-references to numeric information, as will be explained in greater detail below.

FIG. 2 is an example of entries in the graphics database 155. As shown, codes recognized by the receiver 100 as indicative of graphic messages begin with the "#" character, which is followed by two numeric  
25 characters. In this format, up to one-hundred codes, each associated with image data, could be programmed into the database 155. It will be appreciated, though, that any combination of any number of characters could be utilized to designate graphic messages, as long as the message originator is aware of the codes and the data communication receiver 100  
30 can recognize the codes.

As shown, each code is associated with image data representative of a particular image. For example, code "#01" is associated with image data that represents the image of a telephone. "#02" is associated with a house, while "#03" is associated with an office. According to the present  
35 invention, reception of a display command for a received message

including any of the stored codes will result in the presentation of the associated image or images on the display 130.

Referring next to FIGs. 3-8, illustrations of different graphic messages on the display 130 are shown. FIG. 3, for instance, illustrates the presentation of the graphic message "DINNER WITH FAMILY" in response to reception of the codes "#09#04." FIGs. 4 and 5 depict graphic messages indicating that the user should "CALL HOME" and "CALL THE OFFICE," respectively. In FIG. 5, reception of a display command for a message comprising the codes "#06#05" results in display of a graphic message that indicates "I AM GOING TO THE TRAIN." The graphic message of FIG. 7, associated with the code "#07," is understood to mean "LET'S GET COFFEE" OR "LET'S GET A DRINK."

FIG. 8 illustrates the combination of both a graphic message and a text message including, for example, alphanumeric characters. Reception of a display command for a message comprising the characters of "#07TOM?" or "TOM?#07" results in the presentation of the image associated with the code "#07" as well as the presentation of any additional alphanumeric or numeric characters included in the message. As a result, graphic messages which need clarification can conveniently be supplemented by additional textual information presented substantially coincident with the graphic messages. For example, the user of a data communication receiver 100 may usually take a coffee break with his friend Bob. So, the display of a coffee mug with nothing more might indicate to the user that Bob is ready for coffee. When Tom wants to get coffee, he may therefore need to include additional information, such as his name, to avoid confusion.

There may be circumstances, however, in which the receiver 100 is capable of receiving only numeric information or the message originator can only send numeric information. In such a case, the originator, e.g., Tom, can send a code as well as his telephone number. The message could then comprise "#073331111" or "3331111#07." The codes, as mentioned, are preferably in one or more predetermined formats recognized by the receiver 100, so the receiver 100 will still recognize "#07" as the code indicative of the coffee mug. Additionally, the receiver 100 can then look up the remainder of the message in the reference database 157 to determine which other display information should be displayed along

with the coffee mug icon. When "3331111" is located in the reference database 157, the display information corresponding thereto is displayed with the coffee mug. For example, display information associated with the telephone number "3331111" could result in presentation of the name  
5 "TOM" with the coffee mug image. When the number is not found in the reference database 157, the number itself is preferably displayed with the coffee mug icon. In this manner, alphanumeric information can be displayed or conveyed (through the displayed telephone number) even though only numeric information is sent and received.

10 FIG. 9 is a flowchart of an operation of the processor 120. At step 200, the processor 120 receives a message. When, at step 205, the received address is equivalent to the receiver address stored in the ROM 135 (FIG. 1), the message is stored, at step 210, in the message memory 125. When, at step 215, a user-initiated display command is received for the message,  
15 the message is provided to the presentation element 150, at step 220.

Referring next to FIG. 10, an operation of the presentation element 150 in accordance with the present invention is depicted. When, at step 225, a message is received from the processor 120, the presentation element 150 determines, at step 230, whether the message includes at least  
20 one code associated with a graphic message. As mentioned, the codes associated with graphic messages are preferably in a predetermined format, such as a predetermined character, e.g., "#", followed by specific number of numerals. Therefore, the presentation element 150 can recognize a code associated with a graphic message by determining, with reference to the  
25 code format stored in the ROM 135, whether any characters included in the message are arranged in the predetermined code format. When the message does not include a code associated with a graphic message, the message is displayed, at step 235, in a conventional manner. In other words, the display 130 (FIG. 1) is driven with signals to generate the  
30 message characters on the display 130.

When, on the other hand, the message does include one or more codes associated with a graphic message, the presentation element 150 compares, at step 240, each code included in the message to the entries in the graphics database 155 (FIG. 1). When a code in the message is  
35 determined to be equivalent to a code in the database 155, the image data associated with the matching code is retrieved and used, at step 245, to



drive the display 130, thereby presenting the image to the user. When, at step 250, the message includes text in addition to the graphic message code or codes, the additional text is also presented, at step 235.

In accordance with the present invention, the data communication receiver 100 can present the content of received messages to a user by displaying a graphic image or a sequence of graphic images. The graphic images can fully replace a text message so that a universally understood message is presented pictorially to a user. As a result, a user of the receiver 100 can understand a presented message regardless of his language. The presentation of a telephone image and an office image, for example, is likely to be understood as "CALL THE OFFICE" regardless of the language of the user. In this manner, a sequence of two or more graphic images can be easily combined to convey messages to any user. An advantage of the present invention, therefore, is that a person who roams into a geographic region in which a different language is spoken can still receive messages that are easily understood. Also, persons who speak one language can advantageously receive and understand messages that are originated by speakers of different languages.

FIG. 11 is an electrical block diagram of a terminal 305 included in a communication system for transmitting information to the data communication receiver 100. The terminal 305 preferably includes a data port 310, such as a telephone interface, for receiving messages from message originators and a memory 315 for storing the messages until transmission. The memory 315 also stores addresses associated with data communication receivers, including the data communication receiver 100, that receive messages within the communication system and, when over-the-air programming of data communication receivers is desired, a programming word indicative of programming information. A data entry device 320, such as a keyboard, data port, or modem, provides user inputs so that an operator can update the addresses of the data communication receivers, add subscribers, or program data communication receivers.

A controller 325 coupled to the data port 310, the data entry device 320, and the memory 315 controls the operation of the terminal 305. The terminal 305 further comprises an encoder 330 for encoding messages and addresses using a communication protocol such as the conventional

FLEX<sup>TM</sup> protocol and a transmitter 335 for transmitting the encoded information as a radio signal.

According to the present invention, the codes and the images used by the data communication receiver 100 in forming graphic messages can be programmed to update images or to provide additional images. Programming can be accomplished by direct entry of information by the controls 140 (FIG. 1) of the data communication receiver 100, by over-the-air programming, or by any other means for providing information to the data communication receiver 100.

FIG. 12 is a signal diagram of a radio signal which can be transmitted by the terminal 305 to the data communication receiver 100 for programming new or enhanced images. As shown, the radio signal comprises the address of data communication receiver 100 followed by a programming message, which includes the predetermined programming word stored both by the terminal 305 and the data communication receiver 100. The programming word, which indicates to the data communication receiver 100 that the information appended to the word is to be utilized for programming the graphic database 155, preferably includes a predetermined character or sequence of characters. The message also includes a code, either existing or new, followed by image data to be written into the graphics database 155. Therefore, as graphics technology results in higher resolution graphics that are more easily understood, new image data can be provided to the data communication receiver 100.

FIG. 13 is a flowchart depicting a programming operation of the processor 120 (FIG. 1) according to the present invention. When, at step 350, a message is received by the processor 120 from the decoder 115, the processor 120 determines, at step 355, whether the message includes the programming word indicative of over-the-air programming. When the programming word is located, the received code is compared, at step 360, with codes stored in the graphics database 155. When, at step 370, the received code already exists in the database 155, the received image data overwrites the image data already stored in the graphics database 155, at step 375. When the received code is not found in the graphics database 155, the processor 120 stores, at step 380, both the received code and the received image data in the database 155. Although over-the-air

programming is not the exclusive method for programming the data communication receiver 100, such a method provides for convenient dissemination of programming information without requiring that each user bring his or her data communication receiver into a service center for individual reprogramming.

FIG. 14 is an example of entries in a graphics database 500 in accordance with an alternate embodiment of the present invention. According to the alternate embodiment of the present invention, the data communication receiver 100 recognizes key words in conventional messages then, when the messages are displayed, images associated with the key words are displayed as well to supplement the message. For example, key words such as "CALL" and "PHONE" can be associated with the image of a telephone. Therefore, when a message includes the words "CALL" or "PHONE", the message would be displayed as text along with a supplemental image of a telephone, as shown in the illustration of FIG. 15. FIG. 16 illustrates the display of the text message "READY FOR COFFEE?" along with a supplemental image of a coffee mug. According to the alternate embodiment of the present invention, the presence of the key word "COFFEE" in the received message triggers the display of the coffee mug image.

Referring next to FIG. 17, a flowchart depicts an operation of the presentation element 150 according to the alternate embodiment of the present invention. At step 400, the presentation element 150 receives a message from the processor 120 and then, at step 405, compares the words of the message with the key words stored in the graphics database 500. When, at step 410, no words match, the message is displayed, at step 415, in a conventional manner. When one or more message words are equivalent to key words in the graphics database 500, the image data associated with the key word or words is retrieved, at step 420, from the database 500. Thereafter, at steps 415, 425, the display 130 is driven to display both the message text and the supplemental image.

According to an alternate embodiment of the present invention, the graphics database 155 (FIG. 1) additionally stores database information about the different graphic images that can be displayed. This information augments universally-understood graphic messages and can be accessed via selection of a displayed image by the user. For example, the user could

select a displayed image by touchpad technology, i.e., by touching the image on the display 130, or by operating controls 140 to move a cursor to highlight a displayed image. Examples of information that can be displayed are shown in FIGs. 18-23.

5 In FIG. 18, the "person running" icon and the "train" icon are displayed to indicate that a particular person is traveling by train or to a train. When the user selects the train icon, such as by touch, database information associated with the train icon is retrieved from the graphics database 155 and provided to the display 130. Referring to FIG. 19, such  
10 information could, for example, comprise information such as a train schedule. When the receiver 100 (FIG. 1) comprises a clock (not shown), the schedule could be displayed only for future times so that space on the display 130 is not wasted by presenting past information that may be only of minimal use to the person reading the display 130. FIG. 20 depicts the  
15 display of the graphic message "CALL HOME," which is conveyed by universally-understood images of a telephone and a house. FIG. 21 shows an example of information that can be displayed when the house icon is selected by the user. When the user touches the house, database information such as the address of the house and the telephone number  
20 can be retrieved from the graphics database 155 and displayed to remind the user of important information.

FIGs. 22 and 23 show the use of other information in addition to that provided by the graphic message. In FIG. 22, the graphic message  
25 'CALL THE OFFICE' or "CALL WORK" is presented solely by graphic images. When the user touches the office, or otherwise selects the office image, information about the office is presented. Such information can include, for example, the address and telephone number associated with the office.

Preferably, stored information, such as that in the graphics database  
30 155, can be programmed into the data communication receiver 100 in a number of ways. For example, information could be entered via the controls 140 or via a data port (not shown) coupled to the processor 120. Alternatively, programming information could be provided to the data communication receiver 100 over the air for reception by the receiver 110.  
35 When information is programmed over the air, the user need not suffer the inconvenience of having to take the data communication receiver 100

into a service shop. Instead, information can be frequently updated without ever disturbing the user.

In summary, the data communication receiver as described above receives messages then, in response to predetermined information included in the received messages, displays graphic messages to the user to convey an easily understood, universal message. According to the present invention, this can be done by transmitting predetermined codes to the data communication receiver. Codes in a received message are looked up in a graphics memory to retrieve image data associated with the codes, then an image or a sequence of images is advantageously presented on a display to convey a universally understood message. For example, two images, e.g., a telephone and a house, can be displayed together on the screen to convey the message "CALL HOME." This message will be understood regardless of the language spoken by the user of the data communication receiver. Alternatively, if a text message is desired, the text message can be displayed along with a supplemental image that reinforces the message.

Also, other important information associated with the images forming the graphic messages can be conveniently stored and selectively presented to the user. This additional information could comprise, for example, train schedules associated with a train image, a description of a cafeteria menu associated with a food platter image, an address associated with an office image, etc. The user can easily access this information by selecting the icon, such as by touching the screen or highlighting the icon with a cursor.

It will be appreciated by now that there has been provided a method and apparatus for providing universal messages that can be understood regardless of languages spoken by the user of a data communication receiver.

What is claimed is:

## CLAIMS

1. A method for displaying messages in a data communication receiver, the method comprising the steps of:
  - 5 receiving a message;
  - referencing a database to locate image data associated with at least one code included in the message, wherein the image data is representative of at least one image; and
  - 10 presenting the at least one image as a graphic message on a display.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of:
  - 15 receiving, prior to the presenting step, a display command indicating that the message is to be presented.
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising, prior to the referencing step, the step of:
  - 20 determining, prior to the referencing step, that the at least one code is included in the message by reference to a code format.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the message further includes alphanumeric characters, and wherein the method further comprises, substantially coincident with the presenting step, the step of:
  - 25 presenting the alphanumeric characters on the display during presentation of the at least one image.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one image is universally understood, and wherein the presenting step comprises the step of:
  - 30 presenting the at least one image as a graphic message that is commonly understood and that needs no text or additional information to convey a meaning.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising, prior to the referencing step, the steps of:

receiving a programming message that includes a code and image data; and

5 storing the code and the image data in the database.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the step of receiving the programming message comprises the step of:

10 receiving the programming message as a radio signal.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the step of receiving the programming message comprises the step of:

15 receiving the programming message through use of controls on the data communication receiver.

9. A data communication receiver for presenting information, the data communication receiver comprising:

20 a receiver for receiving a message including at least one code;  
a database for storing codes and image data associated with the codes;

a presentation element coupled to the receiver and the database for locating the at least one code in the database to retrieve image data associated with the at least one code, wherein the image data associated with the at least one code is representative of at least one image; and

25 a display coupled to the presentation element for presenting the at least one image as a graphic message.

10. The data communication receiver of claim 9, further comprising:

30 a processor coupled to the database, the receiver, the presentation element, and the display for controlling operations of the data communication receiver.

11. The data communication receiver of claim 10, further comprising:

controls coupled to the processor for providing user-initiated commands thereto, wherein presentation of the graphic message occurs in response to reception of a display command.

12. The data communication receiver of claim 10, further comprising:

a memory for storing a code format that is referenced by the presentation element to determine that the message includes the at least one code.

13. The data communication receiver of claim 10, wherein the message further comprises alphanumeric characters, and wherein the alphanumeric characters are presented on the display during presentation of the graphic message.

14. The data communication receiver of claim 10, wherein the at least one image is universally understood such that the graphic message conveys a meaning without presentation of additional information.

15. The data communication receiver of claim 10, further comprising:

a message memory coupled to the processor for storing the message received by the data communication receiver; and

an alert mechanism coupled to the processor for generating an alert in response to reception of the message.

16. The data communication receiver of claim 10, further comprising:

programming means coupled to the processor and the database for programming the database.



17. The data communication receiver of claim 16, wherein the programming means comprises:

the receiver for receiving a programming message including a code and image data;

5 a memory for storing a programming word; and  
storing means for storing the code and the image data in the database in response to determining that the programming message includes the programming word.

10 18. The data communication receiver of claim 16, wherein the programming means comprises:

controls for receiving a programming message comprising a code and image data; and

15 storing means for storing the code and the image data in the database.

19. A data communication receiver for presenting information, the data communication receiver comprising:

20 a receiver for receiving a message;

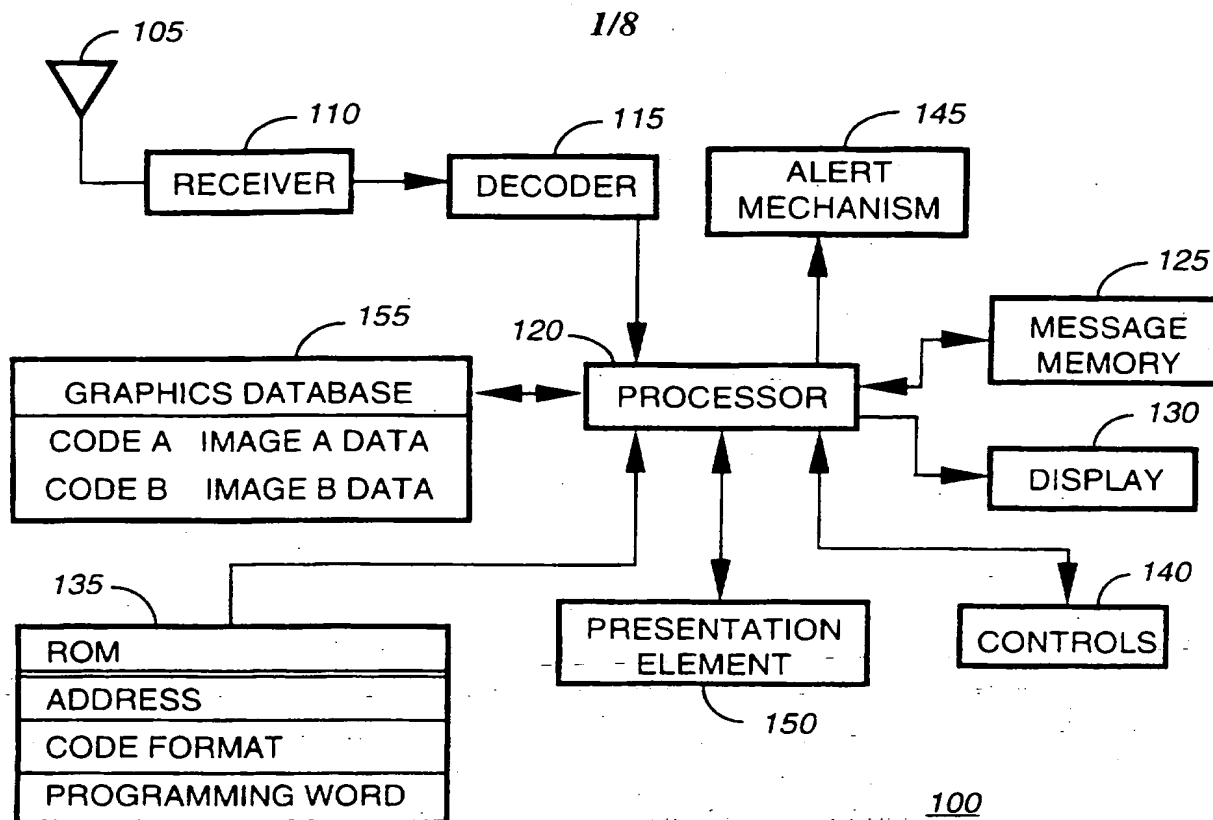
a decoder coupled to the receiver for decoding the message to recover at least one code therefrom;

a memory coupled to the decoder for storing the message;

a database coupled to the decoder for storing a plurality of codes and image data associated therewith;

25 a presentation element coupled to the database for referencing the database to retrieve image data that is associated with the at least one code and that is representative of at least one image; and

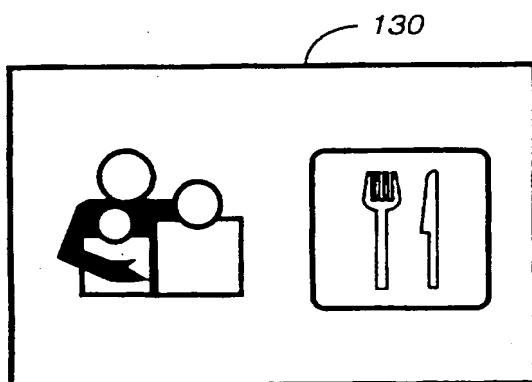
a display coupled to the presentation element for presenting the at least one image as a graphic message that conveys a meaning without  
30 requiring presentation of additional information.

**FIG. 1**

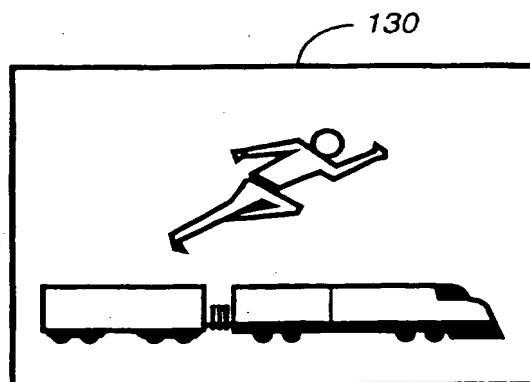
CODE	IMAGE
#01	TELEPHONE
#02	HOUSE
#03	OFFICE
#04	FAMILY
#05	TRAIN
#06	PERSON RUNNING
#07	COFFEE MUG
#08	CLOCK FOLLOWED BY TIME
#09	FOOD PLATTER

155

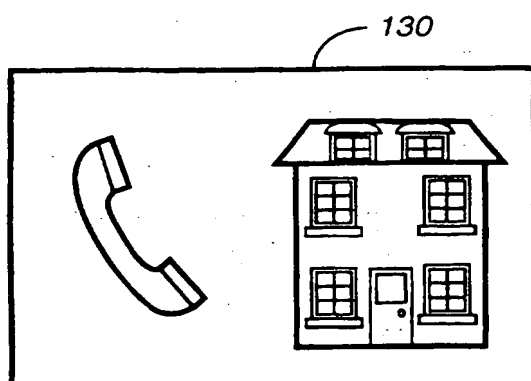
**FIG. 2**



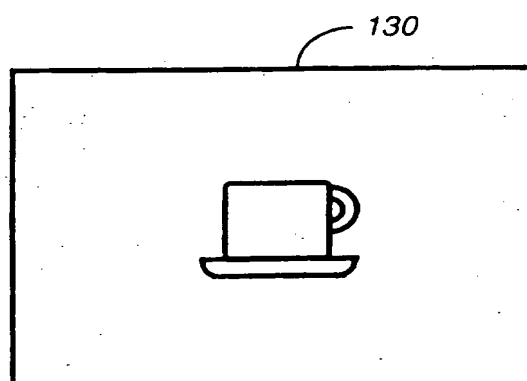
**FIG. 3**



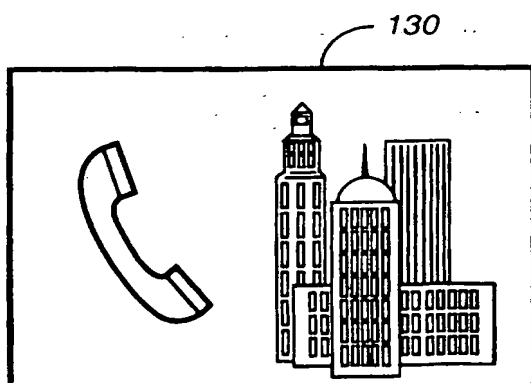
**FIG. 6**



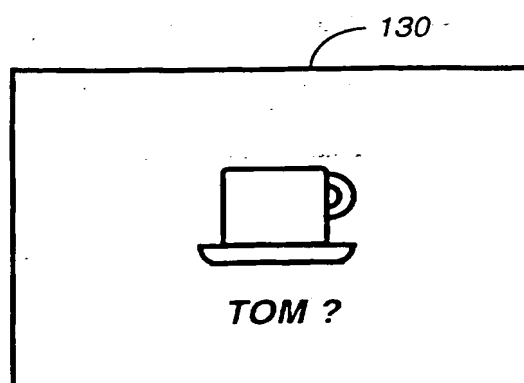
**FIG. 4**



**FIG. 7**

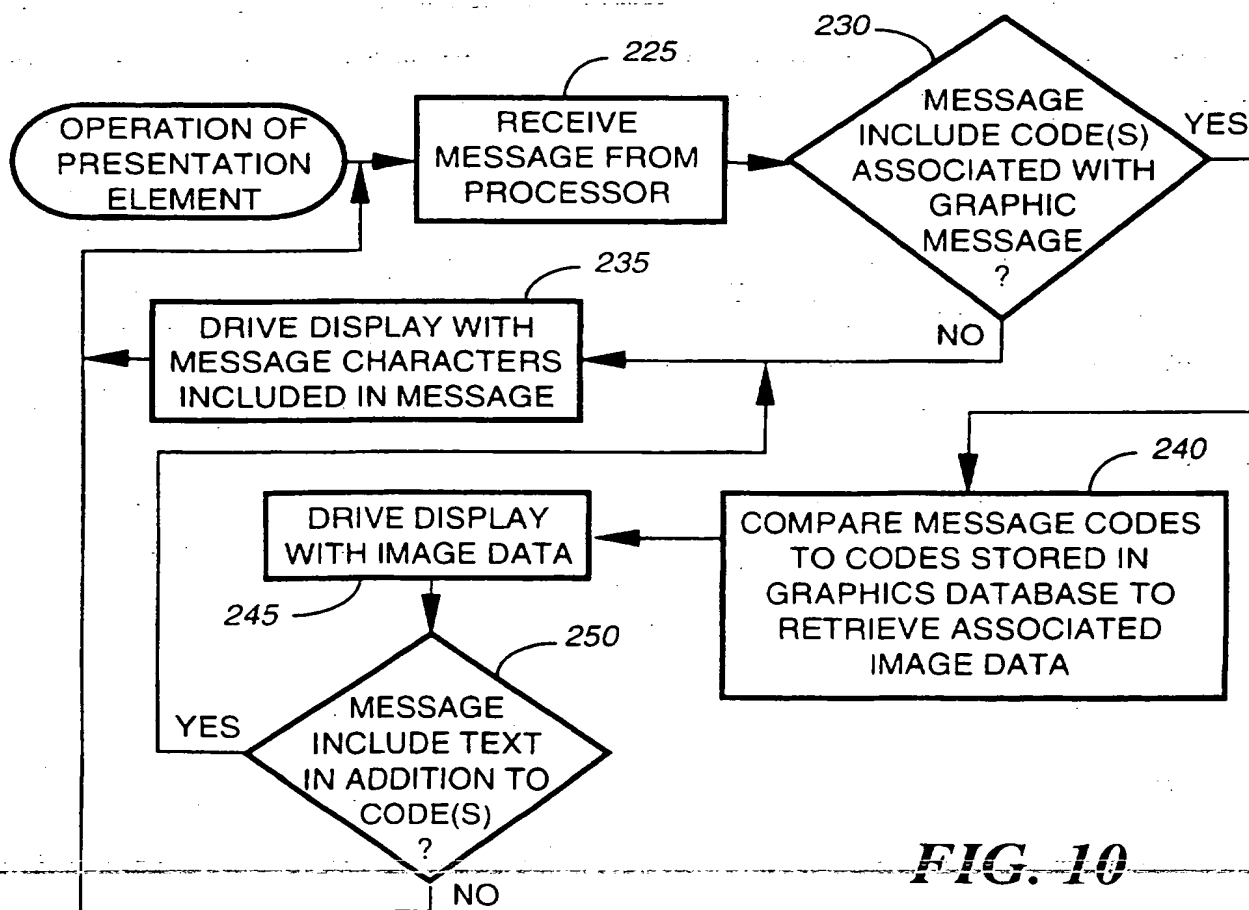
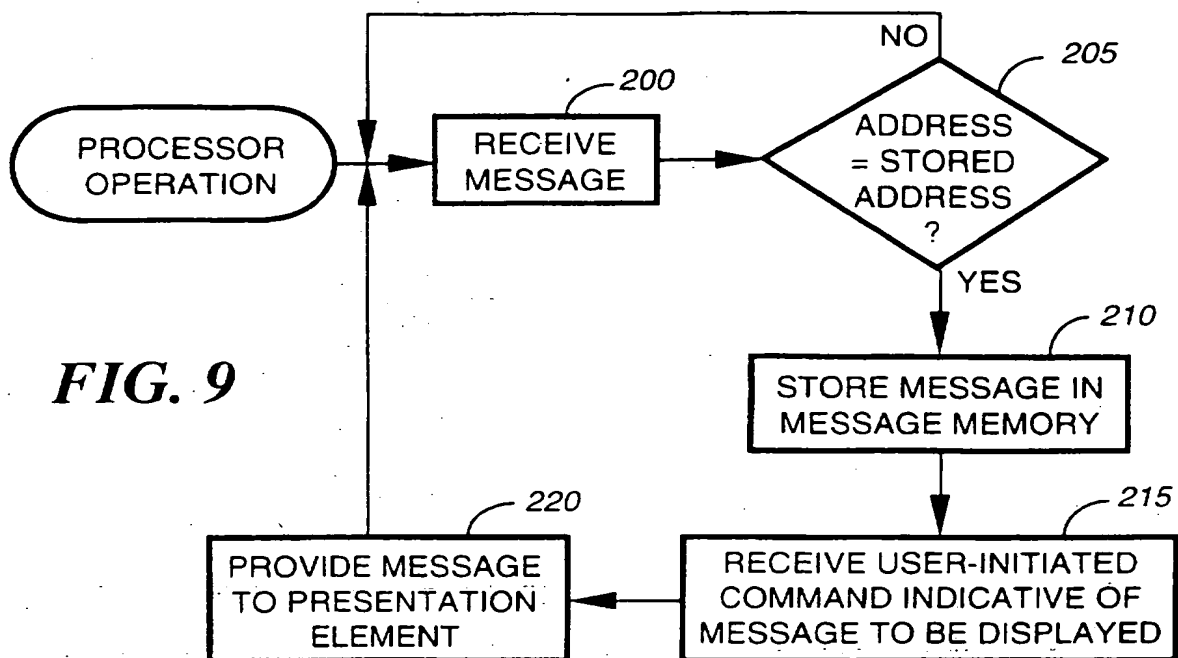


**FIG. 5**

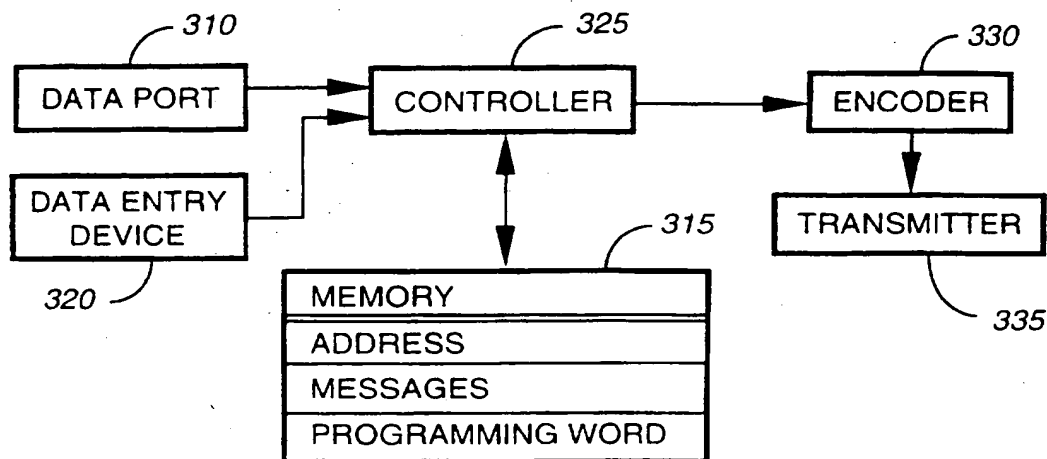


**FIG. 8**

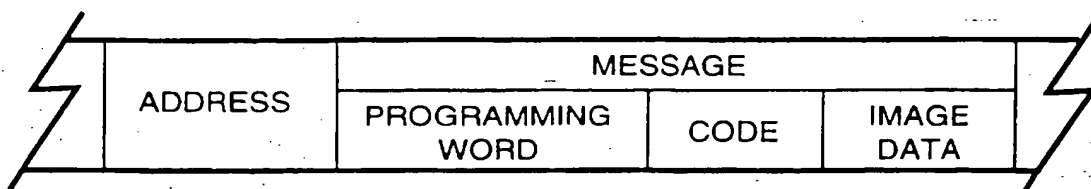
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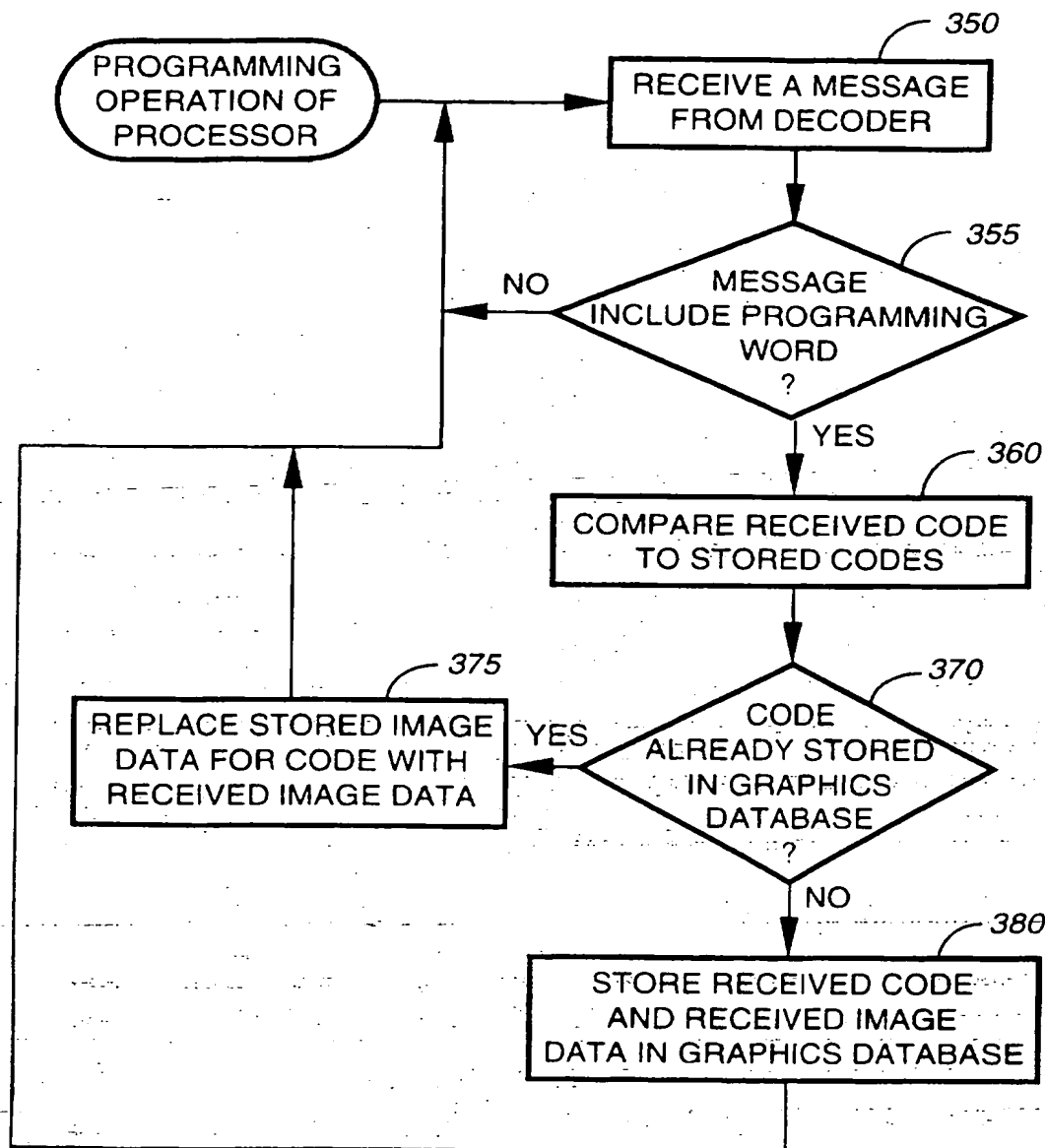


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**FIG. 11**



**FIG. 12**

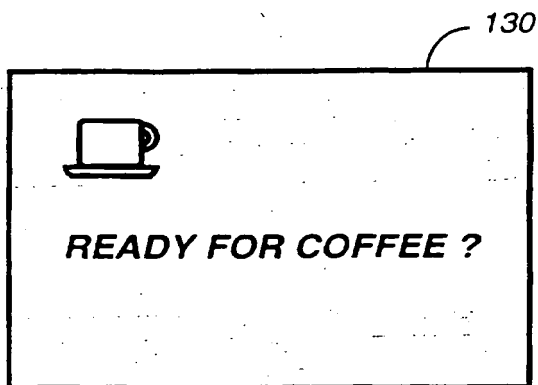
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**FIG. 13**

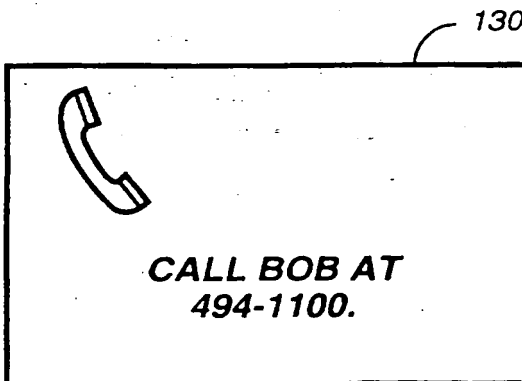
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KEY WORD	IMAGE
CALL, PHONE	TELEPHONE
COFFEE, DRINK	COFFEE MUG
LUNCH, DINNER	PLATTER
SEND, MAIL	ENVELOPE

<sup>155</sup>  
**FIG. 14**

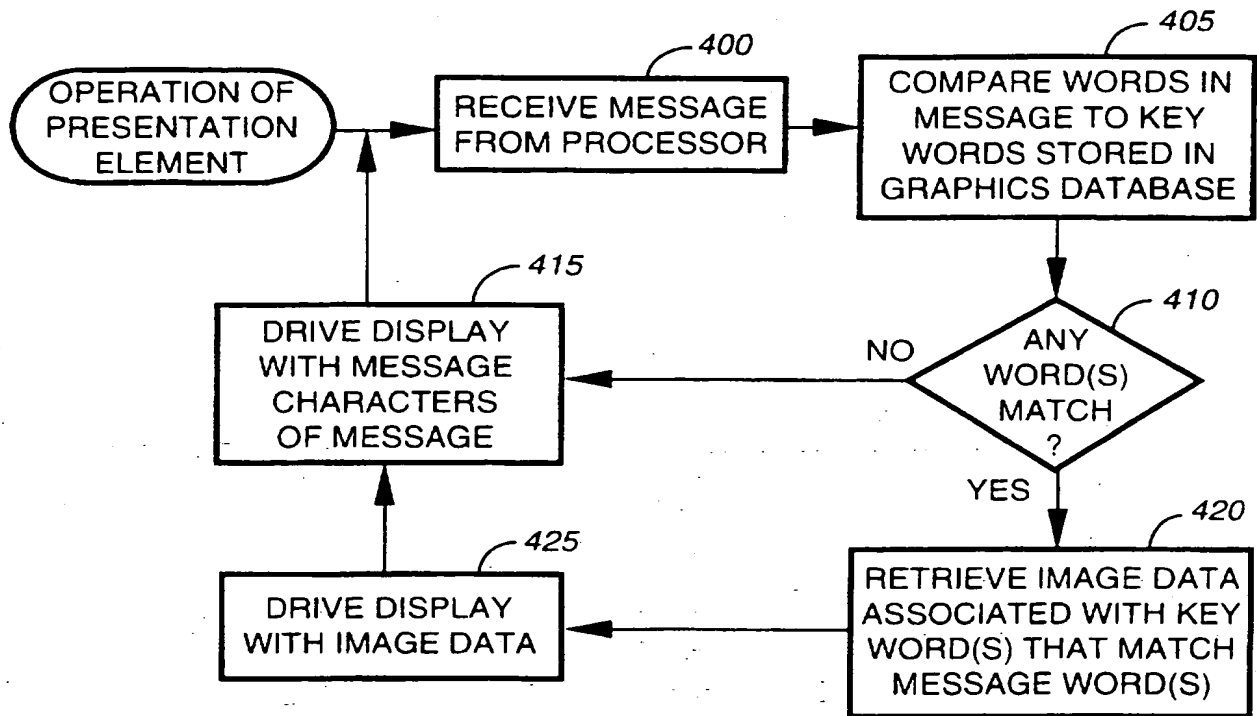


**FIG. 15**



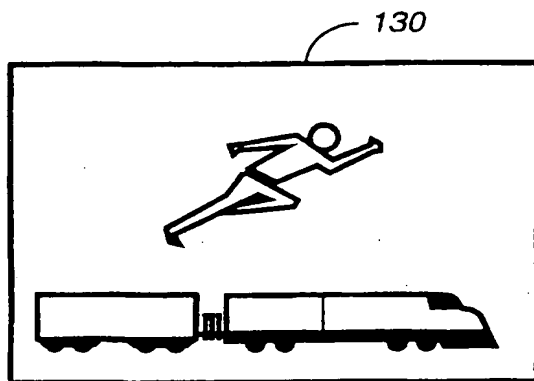
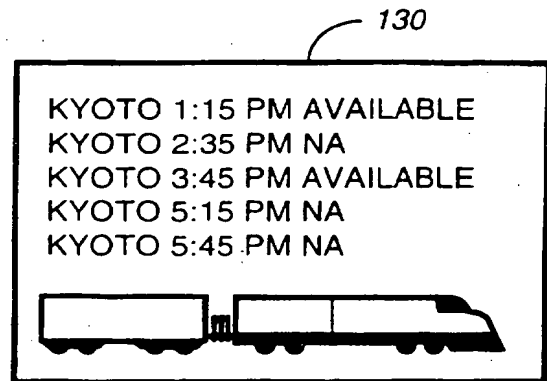
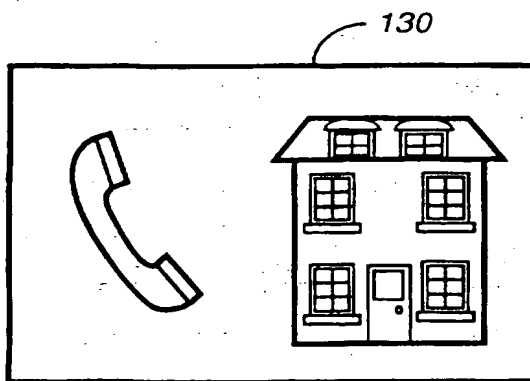
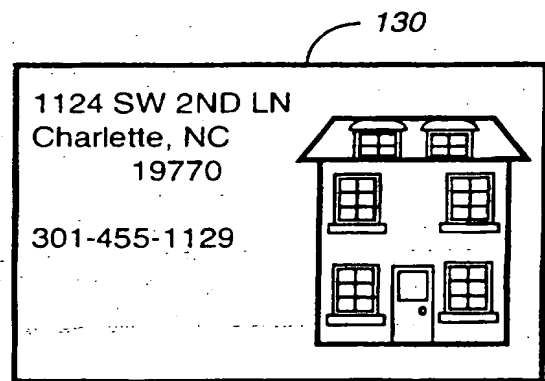
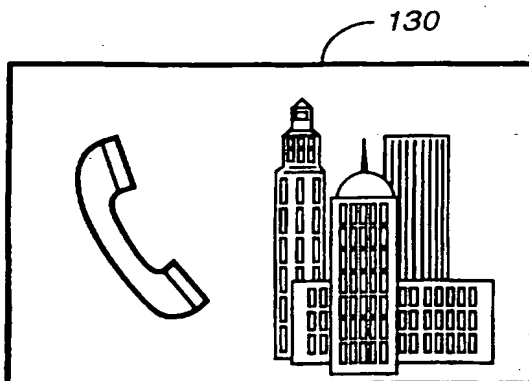
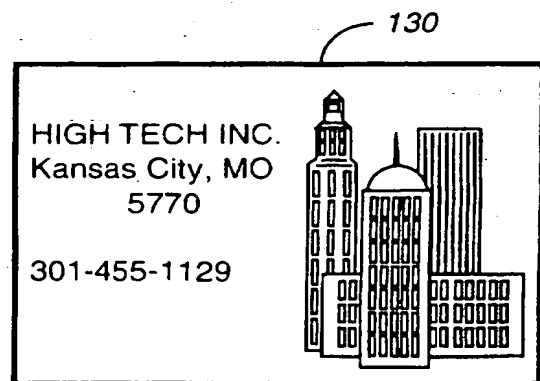
**FIG. 16**

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*FIG. 17*



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**FIG. 18****FIG. 19****FIG. 20****FIG. 21****FIG. 22****FIG. 23**

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US96/15842

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G08B 5/22; G09G 5/36

US CL : 340/825.44; 345/133

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 340/825.44; 345/133, 122

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
Please See Extra Sheet.

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X ---- Y	US, A, 4,713,808 (GASKILL ET AL.) 15 DECEMBER 1987, COL. 7, LINES 67-68, COL. 10, LINES 12-26.	1-3, 9-11 ----- 4-8, 12-19
Y, T	US, A, 5,574,439 (MIYASHITA) 12 NOVEMBER 1996, FIG. 2, COL. 3, LINES 26-34.	4-5, 12-19
Y, P	US, A, 5,561,702 (LIPP ET AL.) 01 OCTOBER 1996, ABSTRACT.	6-7, 12-19
Y	US, A, 4,860,005 (DELUCA ET AL.) 22 AUGUST 1989, ABSTRACT.	8, 12-19
A	US, A, 5,257,307 (ISE) 26 OCTOBER 1993, ABSTRACT, FIG. 5, COL. 7, LINES 1-10, COL. 10, LINES 2- 7.	1

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z*	document member of the same patent family
*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 DECEMBER 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3603

Authorized officer

EDWARD MERZ

Telephone No. (703) 305-4869

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US96/15842

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A,P	US, A, 5,512,916 (MERCHANT ET AL.) 30 APRIL 1996, ABSTRACT.	1
A	US, A, 5,452,356 (ALBERT) 19 SEPTEMBER 1995, ABSTRACT, COL. 2, LINES 36-42, COL. 3, LINES 20-30.	1

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US96/15842

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS

SEARCH TERMS: PAGER, SELECT? CALL?, PAGING RECEIVER, IMAGE#, GRAPHIC#, GRAPHIC MESSAGE, IMAGE DATA, GRAPHIC DISPLAY, IMAGE DISPLAY.